VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1562827

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Akanksha Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Ascot
Ranchi.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/08/23

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional theatres form of India

- Yakshagana - Karnataka
- Kalari payattu - Kerala
- folk theatres like - Chhau (Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh)

- Reflection of ideals & emotions of society

eg Chhau - shows tribal warriors fighting as symbolic of such societies

- Ramlila / Raslila
  - significance of mythology in everyday life

- Yakshagana - depicted tribal life of Karnataka

Traditional theatres also impacted dance forms like - Kathakali -

→ different colours of face painting
↳ show demon/god

→ Chhau - use of masks while dancing - showing deities

→ The grace/lust/anger, aggression visible in ~~dance~~ traditional theatres used to characterize societies in which they were practiced.

Thus, traditional theatres are like cues to understand societies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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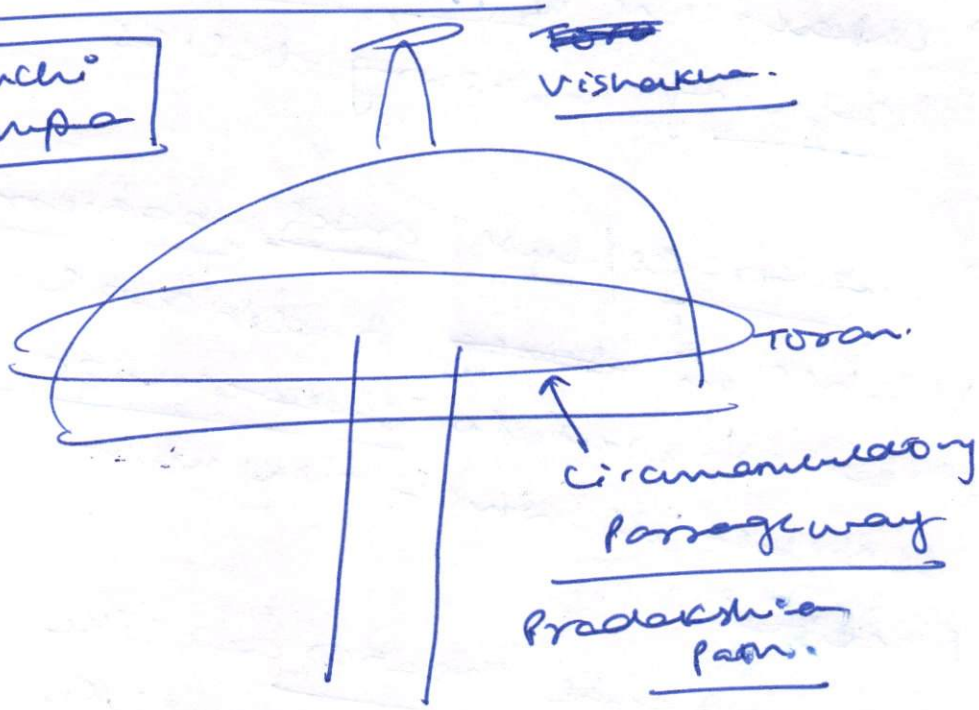
Sanchi Stupa was built during the 3rd - 4th century BCE - holds immense importance

Sanchi stupa



Gandhara style - where remains of Buddha were kept

Inspiration for future architecture

1. Numerous stupas built
2. Viharas influenced by stupa design

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) The top of stupa - Shikhara in Nagara Indian Architecture of temples - Nagara style

(4) Rock-cut architecture inspired various temples like Kailashnath of Rashtrakuta dynasty

(5) Buddha's ashes kept in other stupas as well. Holy shrine for Buddhists.

(6) Toran - also visible in Nagara architecture

Thus, various symbols of Sanchi stupa adopted now in art & architecture of contemporary Indian

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was a member of HSRA and was deeply disappointed when Mahatma Gandhi called back the NCM post Chauri Chaura

Breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology

- He posed a contrast to Gandhiji's philosophy of non-violence
- He stressed that violent despotic rule could not be defeated by ahimsa
- focussed on education
  - Read works of Karl Marx.
  - He was influenced by Lenin
  - Education is significant
- He stressed on awareness of freedom and conscious struggle against

eg) Bomb in Legislative assembly

→ "To make the deaf hear" but without any casualty

→ Kakori conspiracy.

The focus of his struggle was not to kill but to awaken liberate the masses - make them awake of bondage.

↳ He showed in his death that he was unafraid, calm and composed paying the cost of revolution with grace.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Japan is one of the most developed countries of the world and it owes its present status to Meiji Restoration of 1800s.

Factors leading to Meiji Restoration

- colonialism
- economic exploitation
- disaster prone nature of country
- unemployment
- city underdeveloped + overcrowded
- slum proliferation
- illiteracy & backward society

- high fertility
- slow economic growth rate
- Reverses faced by Japanese in various wars.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance of Meiji Restoration for Japan

- → focus on industrialisation
- → 'self sufficiency' despite resource constraint
- → export model of development
  - eg → Hyundai, Hitachi, Toyota, Yamaha
  - automobile, steel & machinery export dominate
- → focus on skill-education
  - 70% of Japanese youth skilled in one permit
- → discipline as a central ethos

Emphasis on development & transport ←

developing rural areas - arresting migration ←

Hardworking nature of Japanese youth ←

focus on city development ←

The rise of Japan post world-war-2 can be attributed to strong made by meiji restoration

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

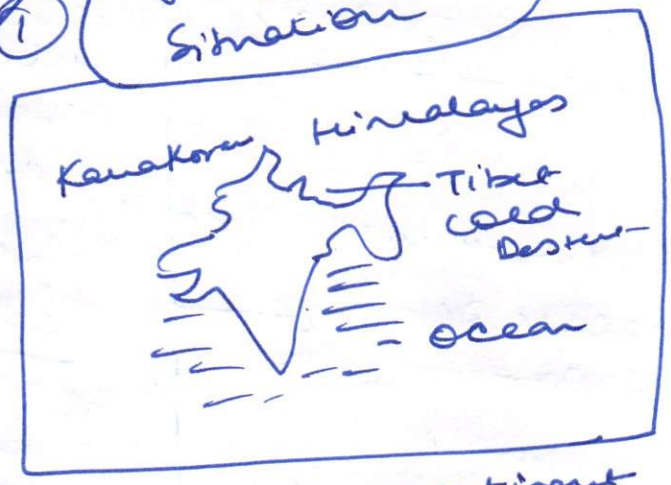
It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation has been called an imagined community - where a group of people come together and mortgage their autonomy for protection by state

Basis of Indian Nation

1. geographical Situation



2. Indian Subcontinent has unique culture
Diversity of language, social groups

3. colonialism
Influence of British rule
[common history of struggle

4. Dominance of Hinduism

5. The monsoon unites India

6. Democracy
Since time of Mahajanapad

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Threats to concept of Indian nationhood

1. Homogenizing tendencies
2. Alienation of minorities
   eg fear among muslimes
3. Regionalism, secessionism, separatism
4. cross border terrorism
5. Discrimination
   violation of Art 15:
   - gender
   - caste
   - class
   - Ethnicity
   - tribe/non tribe.
6. North - South divide
7. Issue of federalism
   eg Art 370 - Jammu & Kashmir.

Despite these threats, India has stayed united & strong withstanding the test of time.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's pharmaceutical industry is said to be a sunrise industry with potential for growth.

Key factors behind growth of pharmaceutical industry in India

1. huge domestic & international demand
2. Import of active-pharmaceutical ingredient from China
3. Niche formation for generic drug industry in India
4. Economics of scale + Benefits of agglomeration
   eg Haridwar for Ayurvedic industry
5. cheap skilled labour
6. creation of domestic industry

(i) Investment in India's Pharma sector by global giants
eg CIPLA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg) Bharat Biotech
- Serum Institute of India
- Biocon
- Dr. Reddy's.

Significance of Pharma industry with regards to Economy and Public health

1. Earning foreign exchange
2. Employment
3. boost to make in India
4. cheap medicines, cost-effective vaccines for Indians
   - eg) Covaxin, Covishield + generic drugs.
- affordable healthcare

Challenges
- Death due to India's cough syrup in Africa / USA - affects image of India
- compulsory licensing
- weak patent regulation
- FDA ban on specific Indian drugs.

The world has benefitted from India's Pharma industry under Vaccine Maitri.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is surrounded by Arabian Sea to the west & Bay of Bengal to the East, both of which witness tropical cyclones.

Arabian Sea

1. Relatively high Pressure
2. weak wind velocity
3. Presence of western ghats as barrier
4. Low sea surface temperature
5. Small area extent of Arabian sea.

Bay of Bengal

1. Low Pressure conditions are more intense
2. Sea-surface temperature is high 26°C-27°C
3. Fast blowing trade winds + coriolis effect
4. Indented coastline
5. Relatively large size of Bay of Bengal.

- large area allows cyclone to develop.

The frequency and intensity of cyclone is increasing now in Bay of Bengal as well as in Arabian sea.
Though Arabian sea has less number of total cyclones than Bay of Bengal

Reasons for decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during SW monsoon season

1. → Changing time of western Disturbance in mediterranean sea
   → from December - January to Feb - March
2. → Incidence of El Nino
   - weaker monsoon
   - Low pressure is less intense
   - unable to attract winds.
3. → climate change

global climate is an interconnected system - changes in sea surface temperature, Madden Julian oscillation, Indian Ocean Dipole all contribute to lower frequency of cyclone in SW monsoon.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

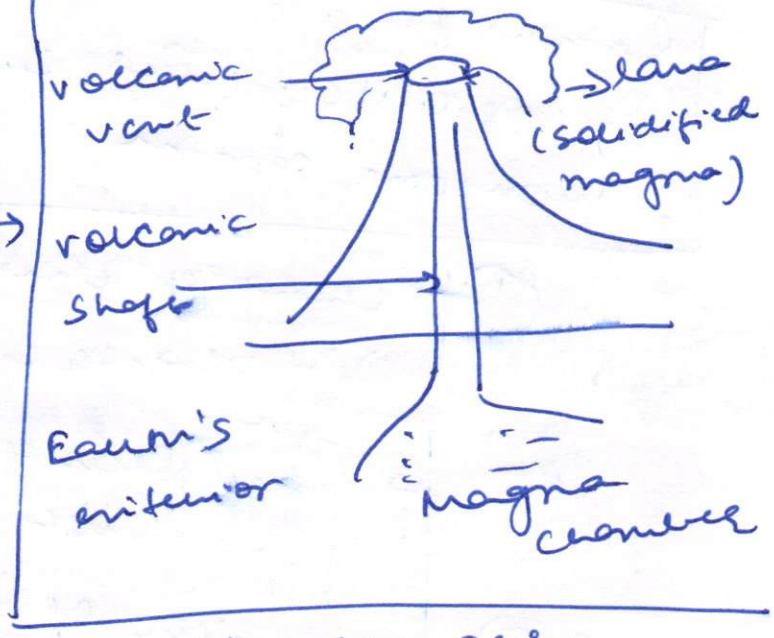
8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Vulcanism is a natural process by which hot magma from the earth's interior comes to the earth's surface in form of lava through volcanic vents

Fig - volcanic eruption



Destructive nature of volcanoes.

- eg Krakatoa volcanic eruption in Indonesia
- Emission of poisonous gases SO_2, CO, NOx
- cloud of dust engulfs the atmosphere
- destroys habitation, biodiversity, & human population

Yet volcanoes are critical for existence of human life on earth:-

1. Primary & secondary succession activities are initiated on new site

2. Extrusive landforms like batholiths, volcanic domes, - provide minerals granite - etc for construction basalt activities

3. Flood lava plain like India's deccan trap - conducive for cultivation of cotton crops, minerals from Dharwar;

Therefore, it can be said that volcanoes have both positive as well as negative repercussions. It is important to identify volcanic hotspots and safeguard human population from its threat.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Regionalism" is a tendency which rises from a sense of distinctiveness of a particular region/state/spatial areal unit.

While 'regionalism' when used in positive light can lead to advancement of a region, it can have negative undertones as well.

Sense of Relative deprivation
↓
Regionalism
↓ extreme form
secessionist tendencies

eg State of Jammu & Kashmir
- youth dissatisfied
- unemployed
- Prone to radicalisation

↓
Regionalism

eg State of Maharashtra
concept of "Marathi Manus"
"Pride in son of the soil"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Maharashtrians feel that labourers from U.P & Bihar are taking away their jobs

Eg case of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand were formerly parts of larger states but felt -

→ mineral resources are being used for development of Bihar - MP - while tribals are still underdeveloped

→ Uttarakhand - witnessed large scale deforestation, dam construction - while electricity supplied to Uttar Pradesh

Thus, the sense of relative deprivation leads to sometimes creation of new states. However, development has not automatically occurred. The fear of losing out for states needs to managed for inclusive development.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The New Education policy aims at increasing Gross enrollment ratio from 26% - 50%. Even in school education we aim to achieve universal enrollment at primary & elementary level.

Roadblocks to "Education for All"
- Bullying
- School violence

Reasons.
- Disability of students
  locomotor, speech, visually disabled students are regularly harassed in schools
- RTE - 2009
  Right to Education has paved way for students from EWS community to enter prestigious private schools.

→ discriminated against by teachers and other "privileged students"

eg Hichki movie

→ Consideration of "Ragging" as a smart, cool fun activity - seniors harassing new students.

Need for Redressal

1. Accessible India campaign for differently abled students
2. zero tolerance to ragging in educational institution
3. Awareness among young students regarding "good touch" and bad touch.
   → awareness of POCSO guidelines.
4. scope for speedy grievance redressal mechanism
5. Regular parent - teacher meetings.

The formative years of children are spent in school - should not be scarred as it can have a lasting impact on personality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Ahom Kingdom was one of the most strongest, oldest Kingdom to rule the North East. Its significance can be assessed by the fact that 'Asom' word has been derived from "Ahom"

Role played by Ahom Kingdom in shaping cultural & historical identity of NE

1. Prospering in medieval times.
2. Better status of women
   → Ahomiya Kingdom patronized matrilineal society
3. Emergence of icons like - Sankardeva in 15th century

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Development of dance forms like Sattariya Dance, Bor geet

(5) Laying significance on community life
→ focus on 'Bordua' as a site for marriage, festival celebration etc

(6) 'Ahoms' lived in close association with environment
→ sustainable lifestyle adopted by people of North East

(7) 'Ahoms' - warrior class. The bravery and skills of Ahomiya's visible in tribal population - eg Naga head hunting community.

Legacy of Ahoms in Recent times.

Culture
- → visible in dressing style
  - → songs, cuisine
  - → dance (Bihu)
- → Sustainability as central pillar of life
- → respect for women, matrilineal tribal society
- → (Reflected in better gender empowerment, health & sex-ratio parameters.
- → strong social capital

The Ahoms have had an indelible impact on life of NE India - in language, culture, cuisine, dance & civilizational emos - strong bonding.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Before 1911, Indian economy was significantly industrialized.

It started witnessing deindustrialization as a consequence of adverse British policies

The capitalist class remained ambivalent in support of INC till 1940s.

Reasons: - congress' focus on Swadeshi, boycott of foreign industries

eg development of Swadeshi steel Navigation company in south

Bengal chemicals factory

focus on reviving

handicraft

matchbox

cotton textile

→ The Indian industrial class was set to benefit from the agitation against British to promote domestic industry

→ Later on :-

→ National Development Plan (1936)

→ also provided active role to domestic industrialists in India's development

→ Bombay Plan also called Tata | Birla plan was a capitalist plan of development in 1940s.

→ Significantly, Tata Iron & Steel company was established in 1907 - Jamshedpur

→ Gandhiji in his exhortation asked Indians to work for patriotic industrialists who were by default the Indian capitalist class.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Indian capitalist class - varying position throughout national movement

1. In support of domestic industrialization
2. against disruption of production by civil disobedience
3. capitalists did not like active stance of trade-unions
   - better bargaining of labour
   - eg Ahmedabad mill strike

Thus, it can be said that Indian capitalist class was anti-British in sentiment but pro-profit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Most of the congressmen who were at the forefront of India's freedom struggle were in fact journalists.

Evolution of Press in India

① Ideas of economic imperialism of British were popularized by RC Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji.
↳ Need felt for wider public awareness

② Swadeshi & Boycott movement
Press was used to spread information regarding unfair policies of British government

③ The vernacular Press Act 1872 - brought during tenure of Lord Lytton

aimed to shut down all
those establishment that
were printing newspaper
without consent & knowledge
of British

(4) Lord Ripon in 1884
repealed the vernacular
Press Act
→ giving freedom of expression

(5) In 1907 - ~~around~~ Indian
Press Act was brought about
various newspapers - in order
to escape the repression of
British government - turned
English overnight
Eg motilal ghosh &
Sushil Kumar Ghosh

(6) Charles Metcalfe
→ gave further concessions to
Indian Press.
→ called Liberator of the
Press.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian press - played a central role in

- Swadeshi movement
  - garnering
  - fund collection
  - celebrating Rakshabandhan
- Non-cooperation
  - picketing of shops
  - Boycott of clothes
  - charkha & hand spinning
- Civil-Disobedience
  - popularise ideas of salt satyagraha
  - regional protests
  - patriotic consciousness.
- Revolutionary activity - By HSRA
- Quit India Mission - To incite citizens to act

Thus, press had a significant role in bringing freedom to India.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are areas characterized by low rainfall (less than 50 cm annually) and have xerophytic vegetation

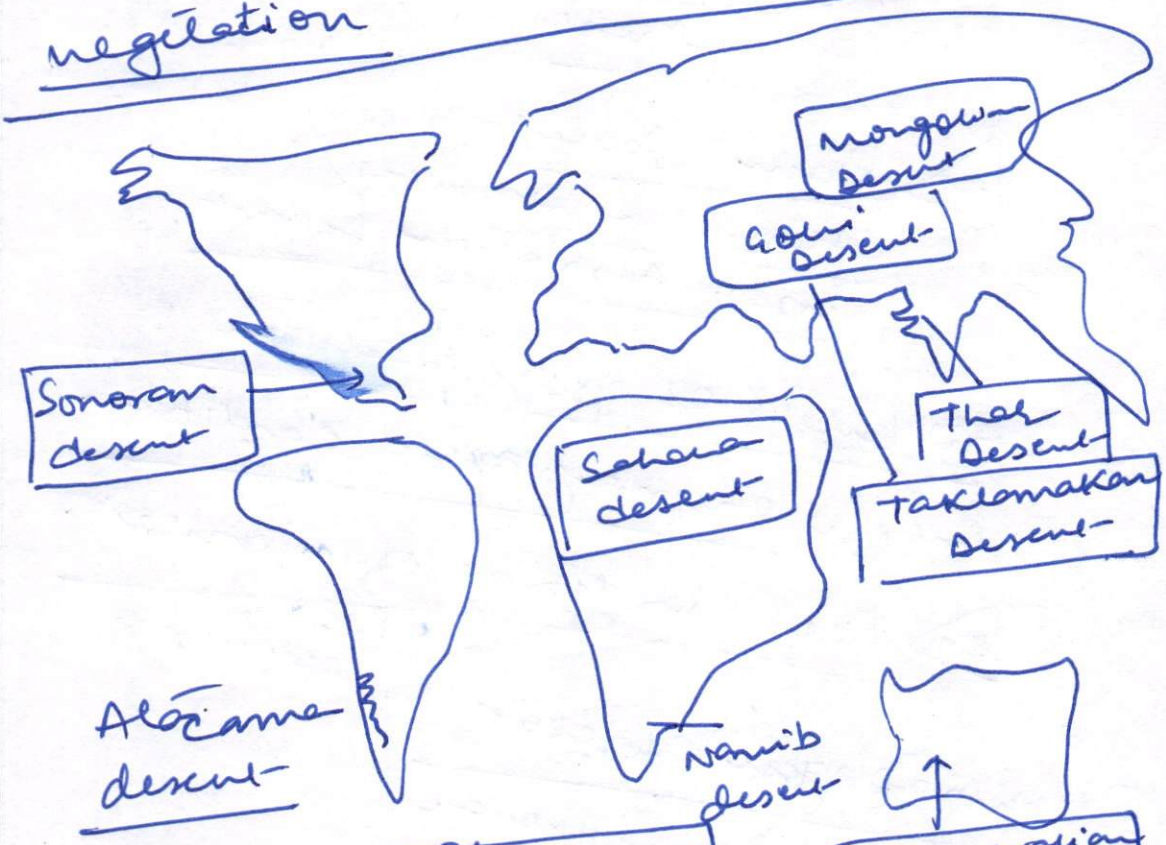


Fig- Distribution of Deserts of the world

Factors behind formation of desert

(1) Cold current on west coast of continent - create High pressure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Conditions of instability caused due to high pressure

(3) Impact of westerly winds in mid latitudes
↳ has a demicating effect

eg Namib Desert
Atacama Desert
West Australian Desert

(4) Low levels of precipitation due to physiographic conditions.
eg Lee-ward side of mountain

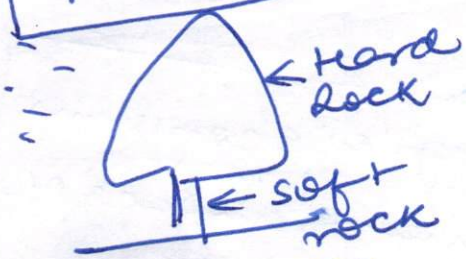
(5) Anthropogenic factors
Deforestation
↓
Climate change → Desertification
Expansion of desert
eg Sahara - Sahel region

Landforms found in desert

Erosional

① Yardangs

② mushroom rocks



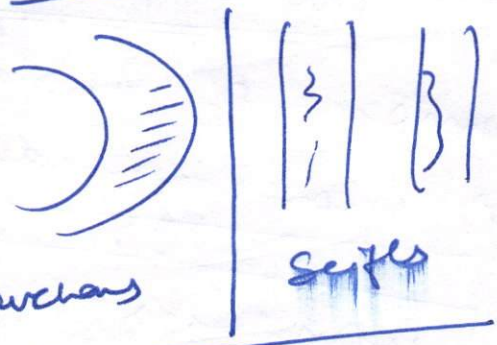
③ Demikantel

mikpal topography

Depositional

Barchans.

Longitudinal dunes - seifs.



Sand dunes.-

mobile deposition of sands in desert

Aeolian landforms are found in ~~also~~ almost every continent and have unique culture, population and lifestyle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

We are living in an age - characterized as anthropocene - where in the impact of human beings on environment is unprecedented.

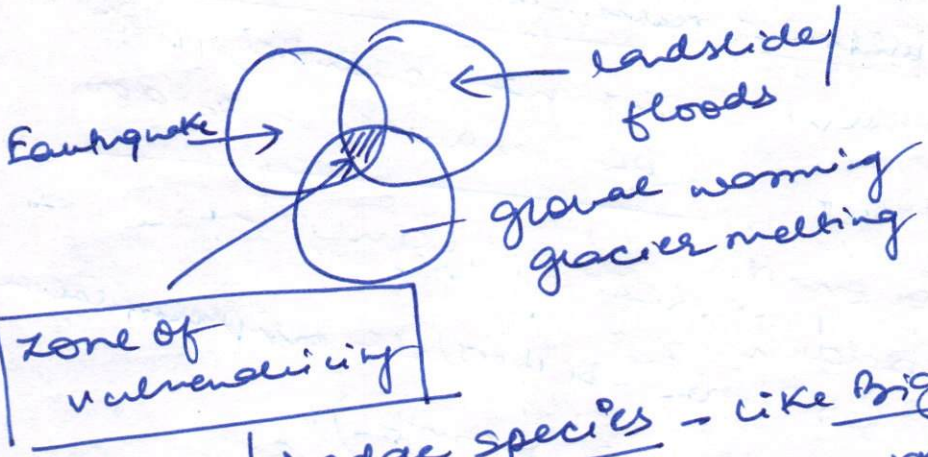
Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to adverse impact of climate change

eg → Joshimath - cracks in houses
→ Doda, Kashmir - Development induced seismicity
→ Recent landslide & flood disaster in Nonai, Shimla in states of Himachal Pradesh and uttarakhand

vulnerability of mountains
→ steep slope
→ lack of fast to hold soil beyond 3500m

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- high runoff & overland flow
- young fold mountains like Himalayas are susceptible to seismic events
- zone IV of BIS earthquake zone
- threat of multiple hazards



- edge species - like Big cats, Pangolins, living in high mountainous areas are susceptible to climate change - temperature rise can affect
  - Reproduction
  - survival
  - mating
  - Prey
  - migration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Remedial measures

- National mission for sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem
- Project Hangul
  - Project Tiger
  - Project Snow leopard
- allowing regulated development activity - follow - Ravi Chopra committee - 2014
  - Mishra committee, DC Gautam - 1984.
- Autonomous district council - Ladakh (5th - 6th schedule implementation in letter & spirit)
- Forest Rights Act
- India's commitment under COP-26, Paris Climate Agreement, INDCs etc.

mountainous ecosystems will be the first to witness negative impact of climate change and can usher in a domino-effect of catastrophes.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand, although a minor mineral, has extensive usage in modern life - it forms the backbone of real-estate & construction activity.

Unsustainable management of sand resource - Reasons

1. Sand mining activity largely operates in the black market, informal and illegal economy
   - eg - Sand mining from son river
2. Being a minor mineral state government have the power to give contracts, tenders of mining
   - nexus between politicians & buyer
   - not estimating the worth of resource.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Large scale corruption

bureaucracy - private party - Politician

(4) Private vendors - do not find it profitable to stabilize slopes

→ mining & abandoning of site - leads to slope instability

(5) No centralized repository of stock of sand resource

(6) → water scarcity

unsustainable sand mining impacts water percolation and hence decreases infiltration of groundwater

Remedial measure

(1) Regular & surprise checks by district administration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Booking the sand mafia for violation of sand extraction norms

eg Durga Shakti Nagpal case

(3) centralized repository creation

eg District mineral handbook

(4) Decriminalization of politics

breaking nexus of corrupt bureaucracy - politician - mafia.

Besides legislations like mine & mineral Development Regulation and District mineral foundation have adequate provisions to deal with unsustainable sand mining.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

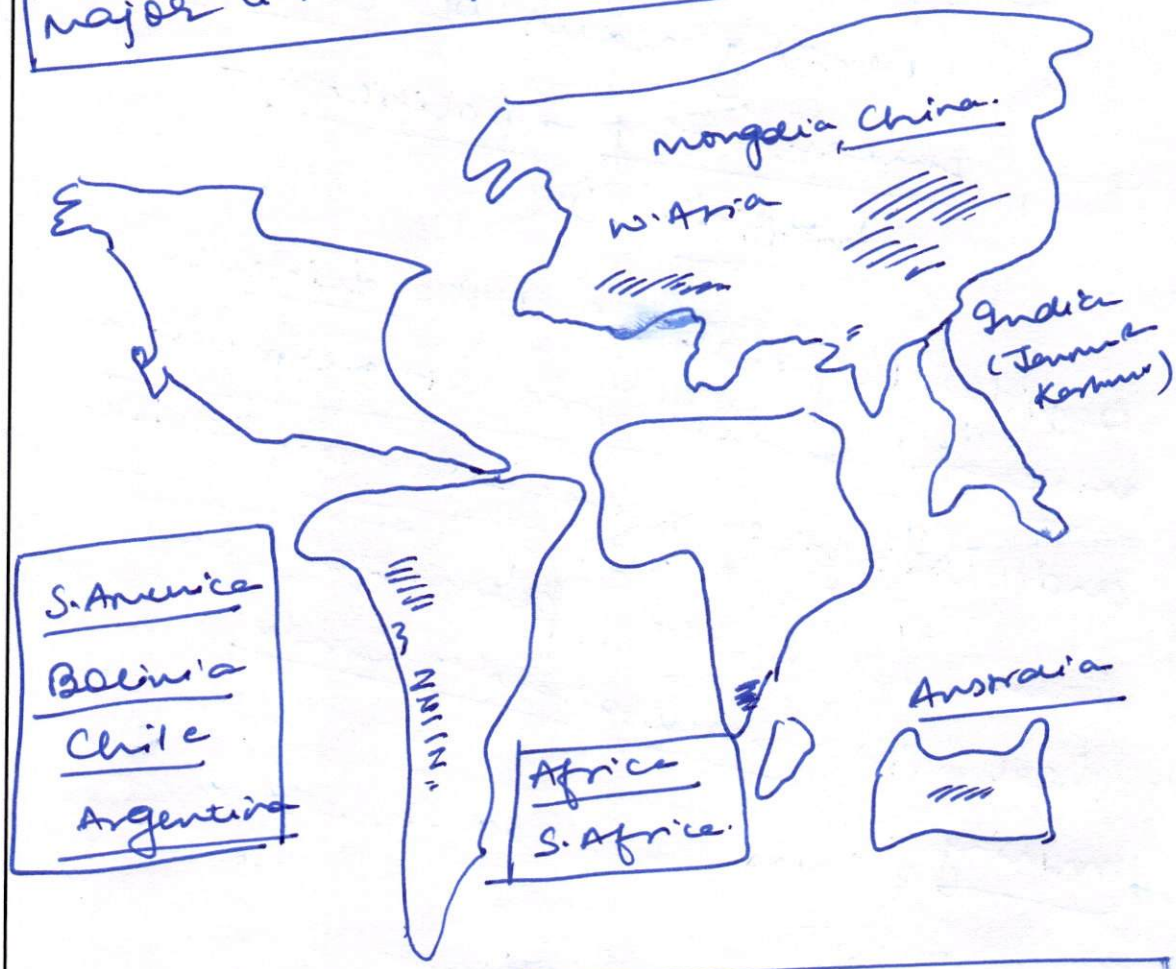
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium has become the element of current & future generation.

As it has potential to mitigate Climate change by heralding a revolution in electronics industry

Major lithium producing area



China, Chile, India, Brazil have abundant lithium reserves.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

geopolitical & environmental aspects of Lithium production

1. Reserves are difficult to exploit
   - Eg Recent discovery of reserves of lithium by GSI in Jammu & Kashmir - cannot be harnessed economically with present levels of technology
2. Lithium is used in semi-conductor, Electric vehicle manufacturing industry
   - → Purification of lithium requires millions of gallons of pure water
3. Lithium can help achieve targets of carbon neutrality, carbon offsetting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

countries are unwilling to trade raw material - lithium but willing to trade finished product
- mobile phones
- E-vehicles
- Semi-conductors
- chips

as it leads to greater profitability.

(5) Extraction of lithium may render the site unfit for future settlement
- → Sinking of site
- → mining/blasting induced seismicity
- → deforestation
- → It can disturb critical habitats in Jammu & Kashmir

Lithium production should be explored while technology augmentation goes hand in hand. Each country should explore alternative resources for mineral/energy security as well.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

globalisation implies greater integration of the world through mobility of labour, better transport, internet connectivity & communication technology

youth identifying themselves with a global identity - connecting with international events

Examples

1. # me too movement
   Send ripples across India
   women spoke against sexual abuse

2. # Let me breathe
   → death of George Floyd
   → consciousness against systematic discrimination
   Racism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Greta Thunberg -
→ Friday for the future
→ Indian youth supported the cause.

(4) Malala Yousafzai - Taliban attempted assassination
↳ stood for rights of girls to study in Pakistan

(5) Indian farm laws.
Protest by farmers - witnessed international support - eg Rihanna, USA

(6) Nikitha case, Manipur violence
attracted attention of global youth community

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of globalisation on youth identity

1. → Better social awareness
2. → cultivation of a sense of responsibility
3. → practical realisation of the fact that "world is one community" vasudhaiv kutumbakam
4. → global village - image
5. → youth realise that "injustice ~~threat to~~ anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere"

Youth energy needs to be channelized and global solidarity should be forged to fight → systematic discrimination, global challenges like terrorism & climate change.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

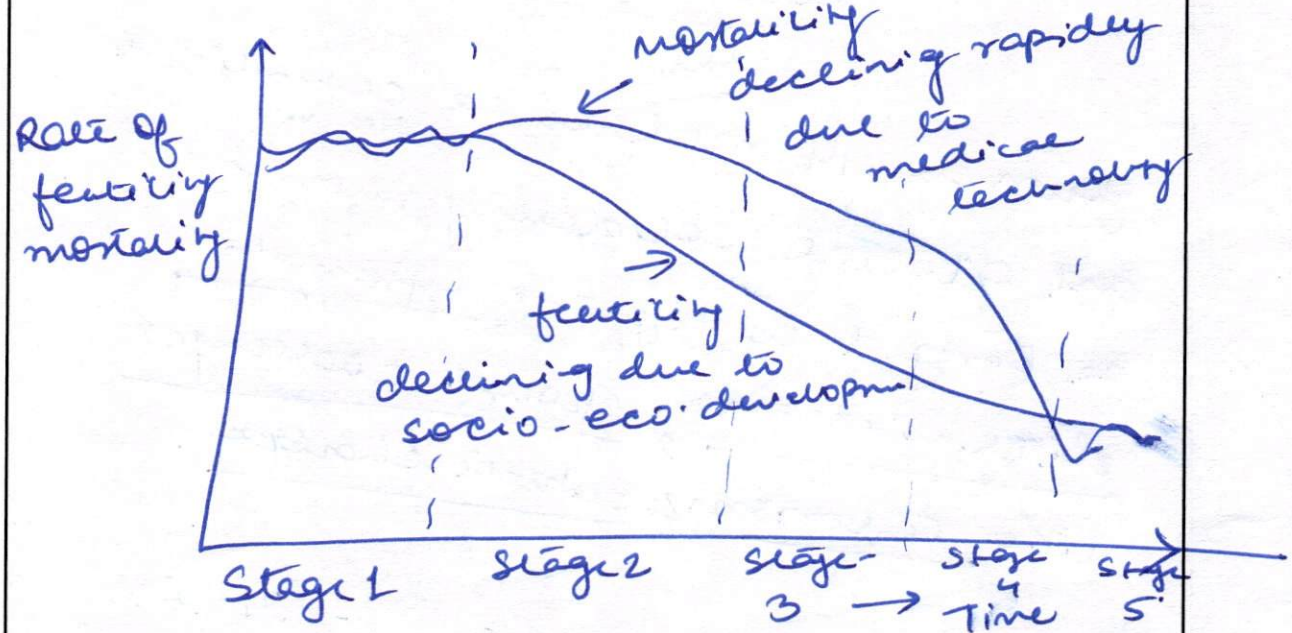
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per NFHS - 5 data most states of India have reached replacement level fertility of 2.1

Only states like U.P, M.P, Bihar Rajasthan seem to have higher Total fertility ratio

India is in the 3rd stage of Demographic Transition Model



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

fertility decline is taking place across region & social groups in India.

Result of fertility decline - Ageing population

Concerns around ageing population & weak social security

1. Phenomenon of ageing not restricted to EU, Japan but India as well
2. Proportion of Elderly in total population is increasing 65+ = 16-1%
3. High dependency ratio
   - Over burdening of younger work force
   - They have to bear high child dependency + aged population
4. Window of demographic dividend to last till 2045.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

1. weak social security
   - PM National Social Assistance programme - provides meagre pension
     ₹ 600 - ₹ 1000/ person
   - Atal Pension yojana also not sufficient
   - few items in Vayoshree yojana for differently abled elderly
2. Medical care is inadequate
   PM Ayushman Bharat - made to provide for multiple diseases
3. High disease burden
4. Private sector not willing to cooperate, as geriatric care giving not profitable
5. government regulated old-age homes are few in number.

Need for greater intervention in geriatric care to accomplish DPSP - provide care in old age, sickness, disablement.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Census 2011 recorded India's urban population at 31.8%. The percentage of urbanisation is expected to reach 50% by 2030.

Causes of migration from Rural to urban

- Push factors
  - disguised unemployment
  - declining marginal productivity of labour
- Pull factors
  - better facility
    - health
    - Education
    - employment

It is clear that a majority of those who migrate to urban areas are poor.

welfare of urban poor - needs to take centre stage in policy

1) Proliferation of slums

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ inadequate housing

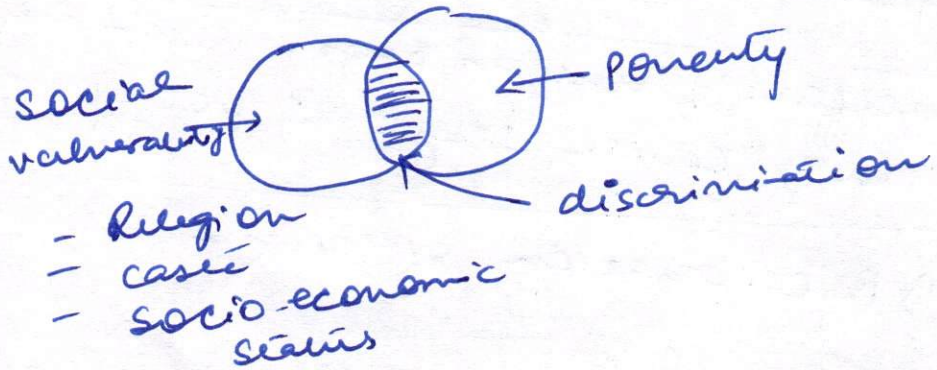
(2) lack of civic amenities
water, transport, roads.

(3) overcrowding & urban congestion

(4) Incidence of crime
eg. criminal shock regarding dressing, gender stereotypes broken - freedom to women in urban areas.

(5) Discrimination
eg. denying housing accomodation to poor, lower caste or tribals

Intersectionality of discrimination



Government schemes for vulnerable urban poor.

1. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN mission
2. PM-Awas yojana
3. SMART city mission
4. Broadening the scope of municipal areas - jurisdiction/ power & functions.
5. Slum rejuvenation
   [Regularisation of slums / squatter settlements

Urban poor face alienation, disenchantment in cities. Their concerns need to be mainstreamed to achieve SDG 11 - Safe cities & communities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1562827

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Akanchha Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Ascot Ranchi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature
26/8/23

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups comprise a group of people who affect policy planning through tools like lobbying, propaganda and discourse building.

Environmental pressure groups
↓
Enhancing Public participation

(1) → eg Chipko movement 1972 - gaura Devi in uttarakhand against illegal felling of trees

(2) → Narmada Bachao Andolan
By medha Patkar - against dam building & displacement of tribals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Aarey forest movement
↳ safeguarding forest by CSO in mumbai

(4) Odisha's Niyamgiri forest mining of Bauxite by Vedanta ← resisted by Dongaria Kondh Tribe

(5) Save the Soil movement
Isha foundation led by Sadguru

Through above examples, it is clear that various pressure groups have enhanced public consciousness, responsibility with regard to environmental issues. Thus, also upholding our fundamental duty 51(A) - Safeguarding Natural Environment

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The step towards acknowledgement of sex workers as a 'profession' by supreme court is immensely significant in safeguarding their Right to life and personal liberty (Art 21) and Right to work (Art 41)

Sex work as 'profession'

1. → Limit harassment of sex workers at the hands of law enforcement agencies.
2. → If sex work becomes 'profession' - the employer-employee relationship becomes significant
3. → Need for registration of agency
4. → Provision of social security measures
   - Health check ups
   - vaccination
5. → Guarantee of a minimum & living wage Art 43

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

During COVID-19 the plight of sex workers was visible.

- → no employment
- → No compensation
- → No help from government as it was supposed to be an illegal permit

Solution

- → Social awareness
- → Removal of stigma
- → understand - demand & supply dynamics of sex workers.
- → Regulation of working conditions of sex workers.
- → strict vigilance for
  - → human/child trafficking
  - → Rapes
  - → POCSO offences.

We need to popularize examples from other countries where sex work is a non-stereotypical profession - thus ensuring dignity of workers in India.

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Under the National Legal Services Authority Act a decentralized mechanism of providing free legal aid was created (Art 39 A). Thus, SLSAs & DLSAs were also formed.

Role played by DLSAs.

- Providing monetary help to fight cases to vulnerable sections
  - → SCs/STs/Transgender/Poor/Elderly
- → Encouraging lawyers to fight "pro-bono" cases
- → Legal awareness
  - → where to file case
    - → Family court
    - → Munsif court
    - → High court/
    - → Supreme court
- → Explaining & popularising

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Various forms of Alternative Dispute Resolution

↳ (eg) Lok-Adalats.

→ Conciliation
→ Arbitration
→ mediation
→ settlement out of court

} popular tools for ADR

→ Providing cost effective affordable and speedy justice to vulnerable section

The DLSAs also play a role in enhancing judicial literacy and making justice delivery system people centric & people friendly.

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The collegium system is a product of a series of cases - First Judges case, Second Judges case, Third Judges case - 99th CAA and the 4th Judges case.

Collegium system - It means that judges of SC - with CJI as head will consult four senior-most judges and send recommendation to government.

↓

It is mandatory for government to accept the recommendation of the collegium as consultation = concurrence.

The collegium system has become a victim of its own success.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Opacity
→ No clarity on what goes into deciding names of judges.

→ Nepotism
Judges appointing judges.
In no other profession - can one appoint the other cohort

→ Discrimination in the name of Quality
- Accusations have been made that judges discriminate in the guise of "quality"
eg) Poor representation of women in judiciary - 9.6%
→ Lower caste judges are almost missing from higher judiciary

→ Homogenized judicial authority

Late Law minister Arun Jaitley called the scrapping of 99th CAA - NJAC by Supreme Court as the "tyranny of the unelected". Thus, significant reforms are needed to guarantee trust of people in judiciary.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil service has been called the steel frame of Indian governance. However, the frame is said to be weakening in recent times. Hence, reforms are now necessary.

Civil service Reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardized training

- (1) Inclusion of performance based promotion
- (2) Honoring meritorious, successful, honest civil servants to play as a role model
- (3) value-based bureaucracy
  - enable value formation
  - → team spirit
  - → Empathy
  - → Integrity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Bureaucracy catered to complex problem solving

(5) Multi-tasking - no more an option but reality of modern-bureaucracy

(6) Civil servants - come out of VIP culture - to establish government - people connect as the grass roots

(7) Schemes like - Mission Karmayogi

Inputs from state committee on Civil Service Reforms should be implemented.

The notion of ruling people must change to serving the society - only then the civil service reforms would be complete.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Outcome based models of financing hold potential to revolutionize our understanding of development projects

Social Impact Bonds

- crawls out of the domain of finance & economy and delivers social change
- eg green bonds → for afforestation
  - Blue bond → water conservation
- useful for new projects like - greenfield / brownfield projects
- The cost of bond is linked to positive impact
- can be used for -

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Mineral development
- Housing projects
- MGNREGA
- Infrastructure projects like
  - Dam building
  - Hydropower
  - Road construction
  - Highway development

The entrepreneur will be attracted to concept of social change & development of community as it would reflect a positive & higher value of bond

Outcome based social impact bond will alleviate one of Gandhiji's 7 sins - commerce without conscience.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In 2005 the female work participation ratio was 26% which dropped to 18% in 2020. This has been highlighted as a cause of concern.

gap between female graduating & entering workspace

1. Female GER is almost same as male GER in higher education
2. Lack of skills - relevant for industry
3. Restricted mobility/freedom for women to work
4. Jobless growth in Indian Economy
5. Women working in "Pink collar jobs"
6. Patriarchy
In well off houses women do not "need" to work.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A majority of Indian women are working in the agriculture sector where the problem of disguised unemployment persists.

Women in higher education are not getting skill concomitant jobs.

Eg Phd holders applying for peons / clerks.

Solutions
- → industry-academia linkage
- → gender sensitive workspaces
- → skilling in addition to higher education
- → awareness among women about benefits of financial autonomy

We are moving towards an era of women led development which only possible with significant contribution of women in economy

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System provides vital statistics which form the bedrock of planning in India

Up to date - functional CRS is essential for socio-economic planning

1. Census occurs every 10 years
↓
Information gap
↓
→ Need for real time data

2. → CRS - provides statistics on -
- → Birth Rate
- → Death Rate
- → Sex Ratio
- → fertility
- → Net population growth rate

3. → Helps in mapping the age-sex profile of population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Thus CRS helps make targeted policy intervention for

- → Infant mortality
- → maternal mortality
- → Child sex ratio (attitude change).
- → Population growth rate → fertility management (population policy)

Revamping of CRS by central government

- → mandate of CRS with municipalities/Panchayat - inefficient
- → making it mandatory to register birth/death in 21 days
- → digital data & constant updation online by hospitals/local bodies.
- → Regulatory oversight of data
- → Penalty for poor record-keeping.

Competitive federalism may help in augmenting data with demands of modern day planning.

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF is one of the oldest Bretton woods institution, but it is in dire need for change in current times.

Key Area of Reform

- Changes in Reserve currency
  - Include more currency apart from Dollar, Euro, Yuan, Japanese Yen
- Change in Quota system
  - amount to be kept with IMF by each member countries should be revised from time to time
- Changes in IMF policy of structural adjustment programme
  - IMF 'forces' countries to liberalize when they are on the verge of bankruptcy
  - ↓
  - need for a prolonged handholding rather than sudden steps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF - should allow emerging economies to borrow even without mortgage given their growth potential

→ encourage trade in other currency - impetus towards de-dollarisation

→ Rather than bailing out at the last moment, IMF should provide constant support to developing countries

→ Ensure that countries take their credit rating seriously and make course correction while time is still there

Thus, IMF is still embedded in the geopolitical realities of 1945 - which can make it redundant. The time to reform is now.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India can trace its relationship with West Asia since ancient times of Harappan trade.

West Asia comprises of countries like - Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, and overlapping part of Middle East - Iran - Iraq Azerbaijan, Armenia

geopolitical relationship

→ Owing to India's concept of "Extended neighbourhood"

↓

India worked hard for establishing peaceful | democratic government

→ However, West Asia has remained unstable and volatile

e.g. civil wars - Syria Lebanon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus rather than focusing extensively on geopolitical aspects of development, India has shifted to geo-economics

- West Asia
  - Area of cooperation
    - Rich in minerals
    - Energy security
    - Climate resilient Agriculture
      - eg Israel - technology transfer
    - gas pipelines.
    - Port development
    - maritime & land based connectivity
    - Defence Exports

Thus, India is keeping a safe distance from troubles in west Asia while leveraging its own comparative & competitive advantage to geoeconomics.

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition commission of India was formed in 2002 to oversee fair & fair competition in corporate sector.

CCI - significant in furthering healthy competitiveness + innovation + effectiveness

1. → acts as a watchdog
2. → Oversees the Companies Act, 2013
3. → Speedy resolution of cases
4. → unfair practices
   - → dumping
   - → violation of patent laws
   - → consumer buffing
5. → Oversees IBC proceedings at times with NCLAT, NCLT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) companies have faith that if something goes wrong
↓
CCI can be approached

(7) Innovation - perceive a Pro-business environment

(8) CCI - has passed various judgements in past which act as an effective precedent

But, CCI also suffers from limitations

↳ (1) composition of commission
- not reflective of modern day requirements
- complex corporate challenges

(2) Limited mandate

(3) Problem of enforceability of fines and other punishments

(4) Delay in dispensal of justice

(5) The verdict is not final appealed in SC/HC
Thus case pendency remains.

Need of the hour is to give effective teeth to CCI so that it can provide "Ease of Doing Business" and lead to India's exponential economic development by attracting talent, innovators & investors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

we are living in an era of 'infodemic'. Especially, during elections, when the passions are running high - there are various instances of paid news.

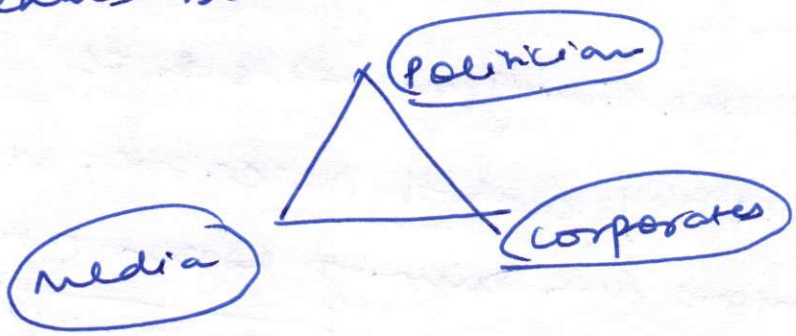
Menace of paid news during elections

(1) → Setting up a discourse
eg Love Jihad, minorities being labelled "anti nationals" and liberals as "communists"/ or Pakistan / Islamic sympathisers

(2) → Paid news is catered to vote bank politics
→ appealing to a particular caste / region / social group.

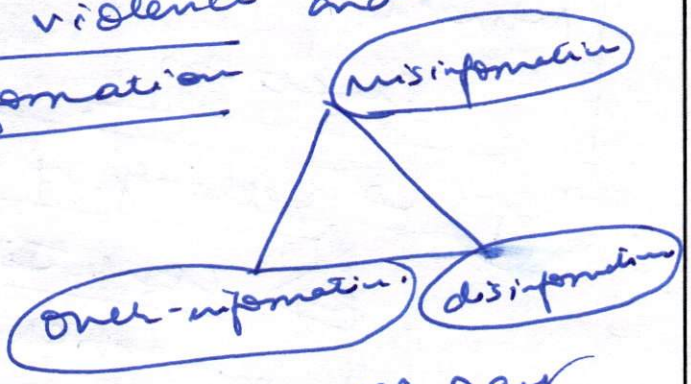
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) → Paid news shows unholy nexus between –



news consumers - suffer

(4) sometimes paid news also leads to violence and disinformation



(5) when politicians | corporates pay for specific news - they benefit

(6) media - failing as 4th pillar of democracy

(7) spread of communal disharmony, loss | damage to social fabric of the country.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

making paid news an electoral offence may help:-

Criminalize Paid News under RPA-1951

- bringing peace
- being accountable for what politicians do
- making media more responsible in conduct

But in long-term other methods may work

- Public Awareness
- Public funded media to further public interest journalism
- Action on media-houses for showing unverified/exciting content
- Sensitization of politicians.

Our preamble mentions fraternity which should be the central ethos of our society, politicians should be careful about the same.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 25-28 of Indian constitution provide the citizens freedom of religion, while Art 19 gives us the freedom of expression.

Doctrine of Essentiality

questions - what are the practices needed for a follower to adhere to a specific religion.

eg

Sikh - wearing turban + Kada + Kesh (long hair) + Kirpan

Nihang Sikhs - warrior Sikhs riding a horse

The doctrine of essentiality has been called into question on several occasions

eg Shah Bano case
→ maintenence of divorced/estranged wife

→ Shaira Bano case
- one instant triple talaq being an "essential practice"?

→ on Sabarimala case
- Restricting entry of women in Sabarimala Temple owing to menstrual flow

→ wearing hijab - as an "essential" part of muslim culture

→ In recent times, cases of Hindu women not donning Sindoor, Mangalsutra have also reached SC - and have been tested

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

on the doctrine of essentiality

The doctrine has been borrowed from western countries - where Protestant and catholic religious practices have been tested on the touchstone of essentiality.

It is a complex domain of deliberation as doctrine of essentiality requires the judges to take historical, cultural, religious factors into consideration - hence the move towards UCC (Art 44) is gaining momentum.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 75 of Indian constitution lays down that Council of minister should comprise 15% of total strength of Lok Sabha (91st CAA)

EAC advised that there is an urgent need to limit the size of government in India

1. Lure of becoming a politician because of "ministerial portfolio"
2. Too many ministers - lack of effective collaboration
3. Duplication of efforts / overlapping mandates.

eg MoWCD + MoHealth → Girl Child nutrition

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) → wastage of financial resources

↳ too many ministries
↓
Secretariats
↓
manpower (salaries/ perks)
↓
drain on exchequer

(5) most of the times, ministers take little interest in governance projects - but are attracted by perks of ministerial berth

↳ pensions
↳ Accomodation
↳ allowances/ travel etc.

(6) Lack of requisite skills among ministers & education to tackle governance challenges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons against limiting the size of government

- Prevents centralization of power
- gives opportunity to diverse groups of people to serve
  - eg: Arjun Munda - Minister of Tribal affairs (Jharkhand)
  - Nirmala Sitharaman (Finance - from Andhra)
- Federalism strengthened
  states feel pride in a person from state holding ministerial position.
  - eg: Amit Shah - Gujarat

Given the complexity of governance, the size of government should not be cut straightaway but phased down in a slow manner. Meanwhile reducing benefits/allowances which are unwarranted may prove effective.

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The idea behind IOE scheme was to revamp our higher educational institutions and bring them at par with foreign institutions (top 100 ranking)

IOE yet to become game changer

- Institutions have been identified
  ↓
  but fund disbursal by government is not timely

- IOE selected the already best = "cream institutions"
  ↓
  no effective trickle down effect to regional colleges / state universities.

- misuse of "autonomy"
  IIMs, IITs & few prestigious colleges like St. Stephen's, Delhi are expected to receive full autonomy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ cons of discrimination ragging, caste based violence are rampant

→ focus is less on research & quality publication
India - largest number of predatory journals.

→ Foreign university collaboration is not adequate
- need for teacher/student exchange programme at regular intervals

→ Quality research facility not available except few IISERs & CSIRs.

→ IOEs would require students to pay higher fees

→ Raises question of affordable, inclusive education

Care should be taken to provide autonomy with adequate responsibility.

IOEs should be clear on their policy of affirmative action.

government should increase funding and enable foreign collaboration.

IOEs are essential to achieve SDG-4 Quality Education. But care must be taken that IOEs should not become like "Island of Excellence" in sea of darkness - mainstream state universities where 85% population studies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital public Infrastructure is a Key sector attracting attention of government and policy makers.

DPI - allows - innovative and convenient public services

→ eg online grievance Redressal portal CPGRAMS.

→ Significant personal information - Aadhar class x marksheet medical Records on DigiLocker

eg

→ UMANG App - for new age governance - offers a range of services online

→ Jandhan - Aadhar - Mobile - trinity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- to provide interoperability and seamless services
- Direct Benefit Transfer to beneficiaries bank account
- PFMS from the office of controller general of India
  - → Real time money allocation by government under schemes can be gauged
- AePS - Aadhar enabled payment
  BHIM-UPI - for cashless transaction
- Biometric authenticated PDS ration distribution to check leakage of PDS rations.

Digital public infrastructure has been possible due to high speed internet, optical fibre network in villages, low cost affordable

internet facility & handy smart phone devices.

DPI has increased transparency, accountability - by leaving a digital trail.

transparency
- → use of fund
- → allocation
- → timely disbursal

accountability
- grievance raised
- needs to be solved in fixed time frame
- → else action on official

eg RTI, CPGRAMS.

while adopting a digital revolution through DPIs we have to be cautious of Digital Divide & data privacy (K. Puttaswamy judgement).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently states like Rajasthan have come up with legislations on Right to health. Most developed countries like UK, Canada have already guaranteed Right to health to its citizens. It's India's turn now.

In addition to legislation, we require plugging of social, financial and infrastructural gaps.

Social
1. lack of awareness about preventive, palliative healthcare
↓
cannot diagnose health hazard / disease signals at early stage
2. Poor health indicators for marginalized section
eg. Children, girls, women, LGBTQIA+, Tribes, Dalits, poor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus - need a focussed approach to health of each group

eg) Poshan Abhiyan - women + children

Ayushman Bharat - Poor people.

Financial → 62% out of pocket expenditure is for health related catastrophic events

(1) → Need for medical insurance mandatory for both formal sector - ESIC led + informal sector

(2) → Improve budgetary allocation of Health from 1.6% of GDP to 2.5% GDP.

(3)

Infrastructural

(1) → Equipping PHCs to deal with broader spectrum of cases.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) → Centralized referral system — from PHCs ↓ CHCs ↓ Tertiary/District hospitals

(3) → ORS portal - for booking appointment

(4) → Improve hospital bed number
inadequacy seen in covid

(5) → use technology for Portable ICUs etc.

Thus ensuring right to health would require more than mere legislative enactment. It would entail improving doctor-patient ratio, plugging infrastructure gaps as starting points.

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

While the SC allowed schools/ colleges/ government organisations to add the column of third gender in forms, it has been of little utility.

Third gender has not been engendered in Indian society despite legislative nudge

(1) → Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India decriminalized sec. 377 of IPC that laid punishment for carnal intercourse against the order of nature.

(2) → Art 15 - Right to equality
→ Art. 16 - Equality in public Employment
→ Art 21 - Right to life & Personal liberty
→ Art 19 - Freedom of expression

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

All of the above empower 3rd gender to live a life of their choice

(3) However, decriminalization of merely homosexuality has not ended perils of third gender

(4) Third gender - diverse grouping
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Asexual
↳ cannot have a blanket legislation for all

(6) Recent case in supreme court
Third gender do not have :-
1. Right to marry
2. Right to property
3. Right to inheritance
4. Basic rights like - healthcare, insurance are not given to third gender.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Discrimination - cultural stereotypes against third gender

→ low representation in Judiciary, public offices, decision making arena

→ poor health
AIDS prevalence among 3rd gender is skyrocketing, so are other sexually transmitted diseases

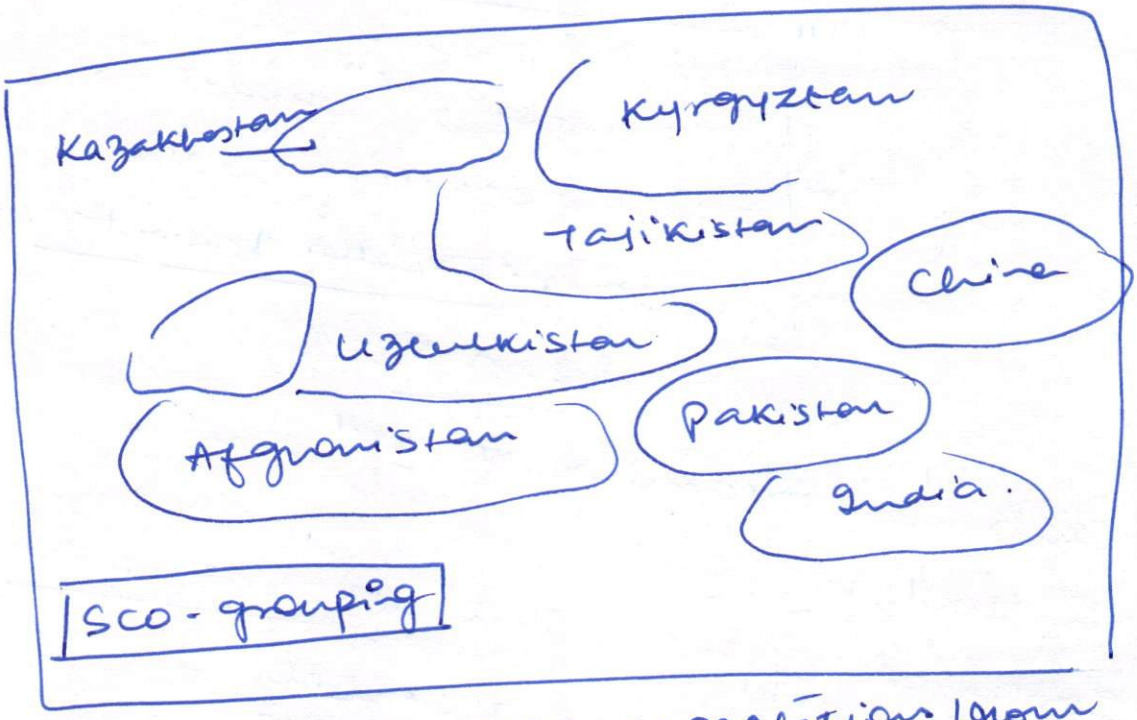
Thus, mainstreaming of 3rd gender in Indian society will require a concerted effort from all stakeholders - starting from home & schools to achieve SDG-5 (gender equality) & SDG-10 (ending inequality).

Besides it is important to give transgenders - the Right to self-determination

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai cooperation organisation is a regional grouping in central Asia - which aims to further development and combat terrorism



Difficulty in fulfilling expectations from SCO :-

1. → Lack of consensus on motto | goal of organisation
2. → RATS - ineffective to counter the growing threat of terrorism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) → Central Asian countries are rich in minerals/fossil fuel - but donot use power for energy securing
↓
owing to diverse interests

(4) → Russia - Ukraine war
→ informal pressure upon grouping to "pick" sides.

(5) → China's Belt & Road initiative through most SCO member countries; → threat to India

(6) → lack of legally binding targets/mandates.

(7) → Extremely diverse grouping
↓
arriving at a consensus becomes difficult

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) → India cannot raise the issue of cross-border terrorism freely without Pakistan bringing up the issue of Kashmir

(9) → Dominant presence of China in the region as a "hegemon"

(10) → deepening of Russia – China – Pakistan axis

Thus, the membership of India in SCO has been less fruitful than desired due to dominance of China & presence of Pakistan in the grouping.

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

USA has been India's all season friend.
India has collaborated with USA on various technological fronts :-
BECA, COMCASA, GSMOIA etc for technological military exchanges.

The recently concluded iCET between USA & India has immense potential →

1. → collaboration in Energy securing
   eg extraction of Lithium for electric mobility
2. → partners in 4th Industrial Revolution
   → IT
   → Automation
   → Internet of Things
   → eg Recent collaboration of facebook's Mark Zuckerberg - India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ on concept of meta verse for future

(3) → Biomedicine
→ Nanotechnology for drugs / fight against deadly diseases.

(4) → Robotics in mining - surface & deep sea
↳ extraction of polymetallic nodules from sea bed
→ use in surgery

(5) → Sharing of geospatial data across border

(6) → Drone, aviation and defence technology exchange

(7) → combating climate change
→ NASA + ISRO collaboration
eg NISAR

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus ICET will enable a giant leap for India into the future with the support of technologically superior partner like USA.

More particles for engagements are being identified for partnership between the two countries. This will enable climate-resilient development.

India & USA share their combined ethos of being oldest & largest democracies of the world, the collaboration on ICET will make their partnership complete.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK